

**2/13/18 MEETING WITH GOVERNOR SUNUNU & 2/14/18 REGION 1 SENIOR MANAGERS' MEETING WITH
EPA HEADQUARTERS LEADERSHIP (8:00-8:50 AM)**

COORDINATED APPROACHES TO PFAS IN NEW ENGLAND (New Hampshire Focus) – Both Meetings

- Since 2016, Region 1 states, in particular NH and VT, have been addressing widespread PFAS contamination. NH has monitored more than 3,000 sources of drinking water in communities around the St Gobain Plant in Merrimack NH where ground water contamination was detected. Region 1 has provided significant sampling, lab analysis and technical support to NH and VT.
- Three public water supply sources in NH exceed PFAS health standards and contaminated private drinking water wells will be hooked up to the regional public water system.
- PFAS have been detected at a number of National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the Region. In NH, Region 1 led PFAS investigations at Coakley Landfill Superfund site, and issued an emergency order for Pease Air Force Base requiring groundwater treatment for contaminated public water supply wells.
- In late 2017, the Region formed an EPA/New England States' PFAS Working Group to share information and prioritize resource requests/needs. The Region has also been actively involved in the EPA Cross-Agency Coordinating Committee.

COAKLEY LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE, NORTH HAMPTON, NH – Both Meetings

- The Coakley Landfill is a capped and fenced landfill, with a 65-acre NHDES Groundwater Management Zone which restricts groundwater use at some properties within North Hampton, Greenland, and Rye. PFAS have been detected in groundwater, surface water, and sediment at or in close proximity to the landfill.
- There is high level of public and legislative concern and involvement due to the existence of a pediatric cancer cluster in the Seacoast area. There is no evidence of a connection between the site and the cancer cluster.
- Over 80 private drinking water wells have been tested and none exceeded the EPA Health Advisory/NHDES Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard for PFAS (70 parts per trillion).
- EPA has been coordinating with a Legislative Commission created by the Governor last summer to enhance communication with policy makers and the community.
- The Commission recently asked EPA to consider alternative remedies and to perform extensive sampling downstream from the landfill. EPA's current understanding of risks posed by this site do not warrant the extensive reevaluations proposed by the Commission.
- EPA has recently required the PRPs to prepare a workplan for an extensive groundwater investigation in the site's deep bedrock to ensure that contamination has not moved through bedrock in unexpected directions. There has been significant public attention focused on this effort, including a letter from the two NH Senators calling for EPA to expedite this study.

STORMWATER PERMITTING– Both Meetings

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- Deliberative Process / Ex. 5**

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Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

WASTEWATER PERMITTING – Governor’s Meeting Only

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Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGHWAY PROJECTS – Governor’s Meeting Only

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Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

SOUTH MUNICIPAL WELLFIELD SUPERFUND SITE, PETERBOROUGH, NH – Governor’s Meeting Only

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CENTREDALE MANOR SUPERFUND SITE, NORTH PROVIDENCE, RI - Senior Managers’ Meeting Only

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Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

SCHILLER STATION NPDES PERMIT – Senior Managers' Meeting Only

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Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

PROACTIVE APPROACHES TO CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION - Senior Managers' Meeting Only

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Deliberative Process / Ex. 5